A champion brave, alert and strong ... To aid the right, oppose the wrong

Camp Douglas, U. T. Friday Morning, April 8, 1864.

CAMP DOUBLAS, WYAM TERRITORY, OFFICERS AND ENDISTED MEN

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Transient advertisem will be allowed to allowed to the composition.

Transient advertisements, to insure insertion, be paid for in advance.

Sercial Norther thanged for at the rate of fifty a line, each insertion.

Thereaches, Bierrie, and Brazza are published in super free of thange.

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MINING CERTIFICATES, PROGRAMMET BALL INVITATIONS.
BILL HEADS, tax old lo div

Cards, Ciraulars, Blank, Forms THE GOOD STYLE- AND-ON REASONABLE TERMS

AT All Orders addressed "To the Fublishers of the Datty Venerry, Campi Douglas, Utah Furrisory," will meet with prompt attaition, all organizations in such be addressed to the "Editor of the Datty Venerus, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory," at Mr. Ed. Printeres in Salt Lake City. Office in the Utah Separatorns about a Utah College of the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Office in the Utah Separatorns about the Separatorns and Soliciting Areast for Great Salt Lake City.

of waring on Street, is the only agent for the ant. Union Vangra, on the city of S.m. Francisco real collection for alvertising, and with chim will be ply attended to.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF MAILS BALT LAKE CITY POST OFFICE.

DEPARTURES.

For all photos East of Sale Lake City colors ation w

Work of Rate Lake Dity, change of & P. H.

Northern Mails.

For Bannack City, East I laho, on Mondays at 7-30 A. M. For all settlements in Northern Utah and Side Springs Idaho, on Modday and Side Springs

For all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country, all dottlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country, all dottlements in Southern Pote country; for Alpine City and Codar Valley, on Taursdays at 20 A.M. For Fillmore City, and all settlements between Sait Lake City and Fillmore, on Lindays and Thursdays, at 3.0 A.M.

MOARRIMALS. Arrive at Salt Lake Cuty cach day - . H.

ASSAY ELLEN COLON

Arrive at Salt Like City each day -t, it

GIVE FIN A TRADE. -If education is the great shirld and buckler of human liberty, well diveloped industry is equally the buckler and shield of indiequally the buckler and smeld of individual independence, as an unfailing resource through life give your son, equally with a good education, a good, honest trade. Better any finde it an note, though there is ample field for the adoption of every inclination in this respect. Learned professions and speculative. speculative employments may fail a man; but an honest handicraft trade seldom, or never—it its possessor chooses to exercise it. Let him feel, that honest labor crafts are honorable and noble. The men of trades—the real creators of whatever is most essential to the necessities and welsare of mankind—cannot be dispensed with. They, above all others, in what-ever repute they have been held by their most fastidious fellows, must work at the oar of human progress, or all is lost. But few brown-handed trade workers think of this, or appreciate the real power and position they compass. Give your son a trade, no matter what fortune he may have, or seem likely to inherit. Give him a trade. With this he can always battle with temporary want, and can al-ways be independent.

INCIDENT IN THE SECOND N. H. REGI-MENT .-- An amusing incident in the 2d New Hampshire Regiment during the battle of Gettysburg, shows the coolness of our Yankee boys and their love for the almighty dollar. One of our boys, thinking of a small debt due him from one of his comrades, and likewise of the uncertainty of life and all earthly things, during the fiercest of the light when the air was full of bursting shells and whistling bullets, left his place in the ranks and went to the colors, where his comrade was actively engaged in protecting the flag of his country and sustaining the honor of the old Granite State, and apologizing for the intrusion, said he might not have another opportunity to meet him, and that he would consider it a great favor if he would pay the debt. Having received which, he cooly returned to his place in the ranks with the evident satisfaction of one who had done his duty to himself, his country and all mankind. Strange to say, neither of the above were injured in the battle, but are still members of the brave old Second. The above is described by an eye-witness .- Eastern paper.

A SERVICEABLE NEIGHBOR. There is nothing better than a service ble stay there to protect their goods. One neighbor—one who makes it a study of the guns in Wagner nicked a piece to become acquainted with everybody out of St. Andrew's steeple last Sunor everybody's business. One such day. It must have created a sensation resides in the vicinity of Stockton and if they were holding divine worship.

Powell streets—or rather on Prospect there. General Gilmore is expecting place, and the neighbors ought to be proud of her. The way we came to find the fact was, that we went to that

AN INCIDENT ON PICKET. A COTTO pondent of the Circumsti Commercial relates the following:
One day the Tosth Onto regiment

was on picket near Rossville, when a rebel Captain and two of his men entered. The Captain walked in, and, on surrendering himself to one of the oickets, recognized him as his own son-a resident of Cincinnati, whose name is suppressed for obvious rea-sons. Rushing forward, the Captain was in the act of clasping him in his arms, with the exclamation, "O, my son!" when the soldier rude!v shoved

him from him, with the remark:
"Your sun! Get ont, you inferna!
old rebel!" Do you suppose I would have you for a father?"

But, I am your long absent

father," persisted the rebel.
"My father! Well, boys, that's a
go," laughed the soldier. "Here's a
old rebel says he is my father, when my father has been dead these

seven vears."

The tears started from the old man's eyes, and resting his head upon a stump he wept like a child, while the pickets looked on with astonishment. Composing himself, the rebel Captain called the soldier to him and related incidents to him of a family nature that were unquestionable evidence of the truth of his assertions. The old man had been engaged in business in Cincinnati, failed, fled South, leaving his family to shift for themselves. For a while letters were frequent, but at hast they ceased altogether. A few months after, the family read of the death of its absent loved one in a Southern paper. Time passed on, the wound caused by death had been healed, the son enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighth, and on Tuesday met his long mourned parent under the above circumstances. As the old man recounted minutely all that he had passed through in the South, the picket gradually softened, and he, too, found relief in tears. In the series

The Baltimore American's Charleston letter of the 10th says: "As I write there are two large fires in Charleston, the result of our shells. Deserters say the city is now divided into two districts, viz. "In range" and "out of range," and that no other expression is used. You hear constantly such remarks as "Where are you going?" "Well, I've got to go down in range," or "I'm up out of range now." Burglaries occur every night b cavy reinforcements, and will no doubt treat Dixie to a very active spring campaign The weather is very moderate, thermometer standing, on an average, at 70 or 65 degrees."

A certain Duke had a son, student at college, and at the distribution of the prizes the son returned home without a single one, at which the Duke was very angry. "Go, sir," he said to him, "go to bed—go lock yourself up in your room, and bring the key."

In notice, what begins in fally ends in fally.

Foots, of Tennessee, and Judge Han-ley, of Arkansas, members of the com-mittee to investigate charges against the commissaries and quartermasters, came to blows in the committee room the other day. Mr. Foots, it seems, langhed at some of the evidence clielaughed at some of the evidence clicated. Judge Hanley replied that he (Mr. Foote) need not laugh for Foote said his laugh was an honest laugh at least. Judge Hanley said he doubted that. Some other belligerent words passed, and Mr. Foote arose and struck him. Both clinched and blows were given and received by both parties. Mr. Foote laid violent both parties. Mr. Foote laid violent claim to Mr. Hanley's shirt bosom, tearing it out from his bosom. Mr. Commissary Northrop was knocked into the corner of the committee room like a man of rags, which he is not; committee tables were overturned, and the recorded evidence sent hither and thither. More ink than blood was shed. The witnesses present in the room observed their neutrality, but strove to allay hostilities by seizing both of the combatants by they coat tails and attempting their separation. Judge Hanley's coat tail gave way in the struggle, involving severe loss on the wearer. Finally, both desisted and the business of the committee proceeded.

A Child's Results—The Albany corinto the corner of the committee room

A CHILD'S RESURE .- The Albany correspondent of the Syracuse Courier, gives this little instructive incident

"The greatest rebuke I ever heard given for profane swearing was administered to a New Yorker by a little candy boy, at the Delavan House, yesterday, As several of us Syracusans were in conversation at the Delavan; an Albany boy, about seven years of age, came up to wend his candy. His intelligence and remarkable precociousness of manner attracted our attention, when a prominent New Yorker came mp and said :

"Bub (with an oath,) if you will come botte with me, I'll educate you." The child looked up in the New Yorker's face with extreme contempt,

"Sir, I would not go or live with any gentleman who uses profane clan-

guage." The cutting rebuke drove the New Yorker from the room with a crimson

The subject of impression at first sight was talked over at the teatable, when the lady who presided said that she always formed an idea of a person at first night, and that idea she generally fund was correct. "Mama," said her youngest son, in a shrill voice that attracted the attention of all pres-"Well, my dear," said the fond mother, "what do you want?" "I want to know," said young America, "what you thought when you first now me?" ent.

A short time since, as a well known master in a gramer school was censuring a pupil for the duliness of his comprehension, and consenting to instruct him in a sum in practice, he said; "Is not the price of a penny ban always a penny?" when the boy innocently replied, "No, sir, they sell' them two for three half-pence when they are stale."

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ceived by us on yesterday, and suth

Salt Lare City, U. T., April 6th, 1864.
Entroy Venerus:—Sir. in your editorial of his morning, you state that in Proyd, and the inferent southern settlements of this Territory, a people are being tegularly drilled—and be people are being regularly drilled—and on add that you were vanable to learn by hose order this is done." I write this note in the purpose of informing you.

Some two weeks since—being then in the

Some two weeks since—being then in the team of Springville—I heard a letter from Daniel H. Wells, read in public, which ordered the people to fill up their Companies, both furnity and eavalry, and to prepare their gens; and that fifty minute men from that team, with the best guns and a sack of cooked provisions each, should attend prepared, at a moment's notice, for service. The same state of affairs exists at Spanish Fork, Provo. Payron, and the other settlements south of Salt Lake City. I should also have stated, that the minute men were saked to sign a maner plade. minute men were asked to sign a paper pledg-ing themselves to leave, their ploughing or other occupation, on the instant, for active service. Respectfully, Yours,

A FRIEND TO THE PROPLE.

If this be true, (and we have no reason to doubt the facts stated in the above note,) what a state of affairs, does it not disclose ?- It appears thence, that it is the aim of some at least, of the so called leaders of this people, still to sow and cultivate in the minds of their followers, distrust and fear of those who are here with no purpose of injury-but the direct reverse who have no wish to interfere with or harm Mormons as such—and who have amply proved this during their entire stay in and among the people of these valleys.

The object, however, is transparent enough and a little reflection will cause the people, who should, and we fain would believe do reflect for themselves, that it is part and parcel of the plan ere now successfully acted upon. to plant the seeds of discord among those who should live in amity, and keep bound down in subjection a whole community. How poor and wretched must that cause be which finds itself compelled to rely on deception and barefaced imposition, to accomplish its ends! Knowing full well that the religious instincts of human nature, are the most powerful to control men's actions, we have found in all ages of the world, wily and heartless men ready and willing to abuse the highest and holiest feelings of the human heart, to accomplish their own selfish, and it may be, vile purposes, by imposing on the credulity, fears and passions of their followers. It is no anomaly! that such men should arise in Utah, nor is it surprising that like that "vaulting ambition which o'er leaps itself and falls on tother side," they should expose themselves and their weakness to all the world. In adverting to this subject, we have before characterized it as a most unfounded. it not wicked attempt, to array the people of Utah in apparent if not actual hostility to their Government. We trust that the writer of the above communication may be in error, that somebody has been playing upon him as well as they have on other honest men, and that Mr. Wells has not lent his name to a trans parent, manifest, wicked deception. That gentleman has held and still holds, a high position among the Mormon people-one potent for good, yet we trust impotent for mischief, when the people come to know and understand the facts of the case. He is, we believe, Lt.-Gen. of the troops of this Territory, and If as such he has taken it upon himself to issue the order mentioned, he has assumed an unwarrantable authority, is wickedly instilling unfounded fears among the community, and parsuing a course calculated—if indeed it is not designed—to array him and his too credulous followers, in hostility against a Government which would rather foster and protect the mass of the people, than even seem to persecute or oppress them.

We think this matter requires to be looked into. The Governor is not only the legal representative and constituted agent of the Government of the United States, but by virtue of his high office, is the Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of Utah. We would ask if he has ordered this new martial movement, or he has ordered this new martial movement, or if he has been computed in the premises. If not, then it is his duty to inquire into it and surroundings upon this entitle of the control of

and lighten of women and children their propriety, with this mock "pour, and discounting to the state of the ry for us again to repeat that the le have naught to fear from the troops of the U.S.? That they are here to protect the rights of the community, to enable them to and sustain the Government that sent them, against truitors at home, or foes abroad. But let not the good people of Utah, be longer decrived by such impositions, or dejected by unworthy fears. Let them but use the intellect God has given them—think for themselvesact for themselves and cast aside the idle tales insidiously whispered in their ears. For we tell them plainly and kindly, that they will lead them to trouble, and can only work evil to one and all. If they wish it, let them drill as often as they please, perfect themselves in the American's birthright, the proper use of arms march up and down the streets of their thriving towns, the pride of their matrons and the joy of their maids, but let them not be driven to it at the beck and call of those who have no rightful authority over them, and who seek to instil in their minds, unpatriotic thoughts, and in their hearts, hatred of the Government which would cherish them

There are those in this as in other lands who thrive in the poverty and degradation of the mass of their followers. It is to them that we look for such counsels as keep the people impoverished and subjected. It is they who see with ill concealed regret, the beginning of the prosperity which is smiling on Utah-Prices have risen and are rising—all the preducts of your farms and of labor, command unprecedented rates money is flowing in upon you—the people, who should govern and who will be blessed, are rising each day to the dignity of true manhood and unprece dented prosperity. No longer as a class, are they plunged in the veriest depths of poverty. Such a people cannot long be bound down by tyranny either of Church or State -such a people cannot long be kept in ignorance of their Heaven born rights, or led about from pillar to post at the whim of self constituted advisers. Children of Utah-we would fain call you friends-there are those who see your prosperity, your advancement, your progrees in wealth and intelligence, with fear and trembling. You may expect evil counsels from them-be ye not deceived. When Gov. ernment shall invade your rights when the authorities shall evince a disposition to do you wrong-then think and act for yourselves. But until then, beware of those who, by deception-well concocted though it may be seek to abuse your confidence and lead you into either open or assumed antagonism to the best of friends-the most potent of enemies-your Government. We speak direct to the people, the source of civil power-to their consciences, the motors, under Heaven, of their daily life-to their judgments as rationally upright honest men, "who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain." It is thus we have been taught and accustomed to speak, and until the people of Utah shall have proved themselves different from other men, thus will we continue to talk. to reason, and to plead.

The Contrast

It seems strange to see the New Orleans True Delta-the Baltimore Sun-the Norfolk Day Book, and other papers of that class, come to us laden with panegyrics upon what they used to denounce as a black Republican Administration, and filled to overflowing with diatribes against slavery—commendation of the conduct of the negro regiments, and clamor for an increase of pay for colored troops. Yet, with these patent facts before our eyes, there are those who would fain have us believe that the chivelry are yet unsubdued, and that our war against rebellion has been productive of no results save loss of life and increase of taxation. Argument cannot reach such men; they are of that species, which can never be content—who must find fault, whether fault be there or not, and should such persons ever reach the gates of Paradise, we doubt not, but they

utes of the proceedings of the Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter In Saints, under the Presidence of Josph Smit Saints, under the Presidency of Josph Smith. The Conference has in attendance a goodly number of Elders and brethren, and seems to prove a refreshing season to those interested. and to pass off most harmoniously.

We have not received the Minutes of the

other Conference of the same church, us the presidency of Brigham Young, which is now also in session in this city, but will cheer fully publish them if anybody will take the nains to farnish us with a copy of the proceedings. In this matter we are thoroughly impartial, and go in for allowing everybody a fair opportunity of standing on record before the public :

G. S. LAKE CITY, U. T., April 6th, 1864. Minutes of the Conference of the Churc

Presidency of Joseph Smith.

Meeting called to order by Elder John Stiles; moved and seconded that Elder E. C. Briggs preside over the Conference and R. H. Attwood act as clerk, carried. Prayer by

Elder E. C. Briggs remarked, this day was to the present assembly one of momentous importance, a day that would bereafter be re importance, a day that would hereafter be referred to as a great epoch in the restoration
of scattered Latter Day Israel, who in fulfilment of prophecy have fallen into apostacy
plainly set forth in the Word of God. especially in the Book of Mormon and Doctrine and
Covenants, that this conference represents the
true Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day
Saints under the Presidency of Joseph Smith,
son of Joseph the martyr, called of God as
was his father, that the object of assembling
in a conference capacity was that the united
wisdom of the whole might be combined, and
measures adopted for the restoration of those measures adopted for the restoration of of our brethren and sisters who have fallen into darkness and wandered in bye an bidden paths, once more to the full light of the gospet of Jesus. He viewed this mission as the means under God, of restoring the Saints back to the primitive faith of Jesus Christ de livered to them through the choice Seer. That in connection with Bro. McCord, be had been appointed by the prophet of God to call upon the people to return once more to the faith delivered unto them; to eradicate every false doctrine and show sin in every form. He for remarks from the brethren who had been employed in prosecuting the work of God in this Territory, wishing them to avoid all per-

Many of the Elders spoke of their willing ness to engage in the cause of God, expressing their determination to assist in the redemi tion of the people of Utah from priestcraft,

Adjourned to 3 p. m. Benediction by Elder

APTERNOON MEETING.

Conference met pursuant to adjournment

Singing. Prayer by Elder McCord.
Elder Briggs delivered a discourse on the
Priesthood of the Son of God. From the Reveations he contrasted the belief of the so-term osephites or true Latter Day Saints and Brighamites, that a true Latter Day Saint be-lieved in a prophet to lead and guide the Church in a continuation and increase of the spiritual gifts and blessings, and in the re-vesled word of God in the Bible Book of Mormon. and Doctrine and Covenants, he quote from a Circular sent to the Latter Day Saints in all the world, signed Brigham Young's Times and Seasons, Vol. 5, Page 518, a short time a.t-r the death of the Prophet and Patriarch. Brethren you are note without a Prophet present in the flesh to guide you; let no man presume for a moment that another will take his slage." sume for a moment that another will take his place," etc., that by their own admission the Brighamites were without a Prophet; that the gifts and blessings of the Gosper were not continued, and that the Revelations of God were set aside; proved the Divine Calling and Mission of Joseph Smith as successor of his

Adjourned to 10 a. m., 7th inst. Benediction by Elder B. H. Attwood.

We publish the following letter, which is but a sample of many that we have received since the commencement of our popular jour-nal. The tone indicates (what has never for a moment been doubtful in our minds) that our course has attracted the attention and been appreciated by the people of this community. whose real interests we are steadfastly upholding, and of whose final disenthralment from the fetters by which they have been and still are, to a certain extent bound, we cannot entertain a shadow of distrust :

EDITOR DAILY UNION VANIETY ing, from the com Dany, and being impre-the gonial infinence it -swerve from my wonied of express my approval of

progressive laws, the outward lect, and who can long bed in erty of the people and the present the result. when labory and the total of freedom are frame tion and exclusion! Intoleran resist the onward rushing of the age, whose genius is the

and intercourse.

Already unmistakable signs of property in the increased manifest in the increased manifest for themselves, and rely Already unmistakable sign of premanifest in the increased anulas and think for themselves, and rely a thoughts of others. Of course the give up their erroneous nections in requires an unusual effort in most at their thoughts from darkness to "ligie erty;" to elevate their feetings about their thoughts from darkness to broader sympathies kind; but that they will rise in the ual scale is certain as that the man darkness that gathers around it. Since there has been a dark, a dreary day, who have passed thro' it, waiting with "hope deferred," know her clate such efforts as the Darky Vince making. making.

You are at liberty to make w think proper of my communication; amend, curtail or extend it as choose. You will doubtless hear again, and in this very intolerant of its and its an yourself knowing my name. 131 wring to commit any one. Wishing to cess, I remain, Yours, etc., G. S. L. Citt, April 2d, '64.

The following extract from a ceived by a member of this comm gentleman who started for the mis try north, has been handed in for p We may add that the character of the wr who is known to us, is a guara truth of his statements :

NEVADA CITT, Inamo Timerrost, March 18th, 1864

Dear Friend : Dear Friend:
here yesterday, all right, after a trip of the teen days from Sait Lake City. I found a country to fully equal my expectation. I though work has not fully commenced by yet, I commence mining on Monday and

Stone diggings, which are said to be very fall and the last of four hundred miners in there yesterday. There is no doubt of the being a great country, and of all gesting let ty of employment; so you can tell the best to bundle up and come along.

Yours, etc., GRORGE HAULA

SEED WHEAT.—An excellent opportunity procuring seed wheat of fine quality is offered, as will be seen by the advertises in another column, of the Forego Master Camp Douglas. Outs or barley will to the in exchange. See advertisement.

300 Bushels Sand Wh ILL be exchanged for

JAMES LINFORTE COMMISSION MERCHANT. ton Promptes, Cal

Sight Drafts on Sait Lake City, Finh Sait Austin, Marcha Torrison Particular attention given to purchases for Dial.

ABBAY OFFICE H. W. KHARO

ASSAYER AND REFINEE

U. S. Judiel April J. D. Tree April and James Aury, quired a sepolar and Jury of the fights der of all ammandaries at all and a sepolar a sepolar and a sepolar a sepolar a sepolar and a sepolar a se

letters

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names of the Grand Jury being called newgred. Witford Woodruff Esq., was inted by the Court, foreman of the Grand to whom was administered the oath ap d by the law of Congress, approved July

The same nath being administrated to the real of the Grand Jury they were therefore tally empannelled and charged as a Grand ary on behalf of the Builton Blates for the lattice aforesaid, and retired to most and adding on their own motion, subject to the or-

of the Court.

The names of the rests surors being called all asswered.

After the admission of several alless to the rights of citizenship, Court adjourned until Taceday the 5th inst., at 10 a.m., Tuesday, April 5th, 1864.

Court met. The Grand Jury came into court, and through their foreman, presented indictment against John Peters for larceny, stealing a Government pistol from Camp Douglas military reservation; case set for to-morrow, Wednesday, at 10 a.m.

On motion of Aurelius Miner Esq., the case of Henry C. Harris was discontinued and his bonds released.

ofe released.

orers allogs were admitted/to citizenship.

Fednesday, 10 a. m.

ouri met. The case of the U. S. vs. John

ouri met. Peters called, prisoner present in the custody of the Marshaf, prisoner arrigned, plea "not guilty." Z. Snow Eaq. attorney for defendant, saked time till 10 a.m., to-morrow, to prepare for his defense; leave granted by the

Court
The Grand Jury came into Court and presented the following:
United States us. Herris Resembanm, indictment for disposing of liquor to Indians; endored, "not a true bill and ignored." The accuses being present in the outlody of his bill, he was thereupon duty discharged and his bonds released. Three allees admitted. Court adjourned till 10 a.m. to-morrow.

B. F. Taylor, of the Chicago Journal, concludes one of his elegant letters from the Army of the Cumberhad, as follows :

Among the curiosities of army life is this > Dress eighty or a hundred thousand men protty nearly alike, and everybody resembles his neighbor and nobody looks like himself. Take those men and sprinkle a "half section," as they say in Illinois, pretty thick with them; put them under the big umbrel-las of the camps, chink a little town full of them till every house swarms like a hive in June, set them all in the usual motion of army life and then begin to look for your "next best friend," and I wish you joy of your journey; you might better be "Japhet in search of his father." Perhaps you might remember having passed a familiar friend who was reclining in the chair with his face upturned, as is the fashion of those who come under the barber's hands—passed without recognizing him. Of course it was the unwouted position that gave him the look of a stranger, the shadows fell in new places and the effect was struck with this in looking down upon the faces turned toward Heaven after a battle, either on the field or in the hospital; the light falls squarely down; no shows under the brow, no shading beneath the chin, and the whole face so clears up, softens and grows delicate, that you may look upon a friend and not know it. Death, I think, generally impairs the beauty of women, but it sometimes makes homely men wonderfalls. derfully handsome.

Haman deeds and human lives are never understood until they are finished. You can no more tell in advance how manhood will turn out, than how a child will grow up.

A married effect rarely writer about women. He dares not try to make her his subject, since he is here

young man made the acquaintance of a Quaker gentleman and his lady. The Quaker had a fine daughter and also a fine library, the books from which he freely loaned to the young man who generally a superstance of the talents are superstance. he freely loaned to the young man, who generally came in the evening to return them when be supposed the daughter would be at home. She often exchanged the books for him and had a friendly chat with him. One evening be came as usual, and the young lady met him at the door. She was

dressed to go out, and said;
"Who would you like to see, me or
my mother? I was about to call on a friend. If my mother will answer your purpose please to walk into the dining room; but if you desire my company I will postpone my visit till some oth-

The young man hesitated and stammered : "He he did not want to detain her from her engagement, but if she had not been going out he would

have enjoyed her company."

"All right," she rejoined, and accordingly, taking off her bonnet, they passed a pleasant evening.

That question, "Who do you prefer

to see, me or my mother?" settled the matter. The result was he soon proposed and they were afterwards mar-

"My name is Mike Heywood, and I live down in Maine. I'm courtin' a gal named Sall Jones, and I never kissed her till the other night. This is the way it was: I wanted to kiss her right down bad, but hadn't the pluck. Her lipe had been a temptin' of me wuss'n red apples ever tempted a school boy, and at last I meant to try for it if I broke my leg. So last Sunday night, as we sat together arter meetin' I looked her strait in the eyes, and sez I: "Sally, gin us a kiss, and be done with it." I won't says she, "so now there!" "I'll take it whether or no." "Do it if you dare," sez she. Her arms fell down by her side, her hair fell back over the chair, her eyes closed, and there lay a little plump mouth all in the air. Lord I did you ever see a hawk pounce upon a robin! or a bumble-bee on a clover cup? I never any nothing to nobody."

A HAPPY LAND. There is a place in New Hampshire, they say, where they never have any old maids. When a girl reaches the age of twenty, and is still unmarried, the young men club together and draw lots for her. Those who loose the chance pay a bonus to the one that gets her.

CHEEN M. CLARE, JNO. W. KHER, MILEON E. CLARE

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ske City, a

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THE MOUNTAIN SYLPH.

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TELEGRAPH COAL BED: 84 per ton.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Min-rill be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. CARLETON.

Great Salt Lake City, April 6th. 1864.

GREAT SALT LAKE

EAST BANNACK EXPRESS LINE WILL commence running regular trips, with good thorough braced wagons, May 1st, 1884.

THROUGH IN SEVEN DAYS.

Loave Great Salt Lake City every Wednesday, vis. annack and Novada, and arrive at Virginia City every Leave Virginia City every Tuenday, via. Nevada un Leave City, and arrive as Great Salt Lake City ever

A. J. OLIVER & CO. fnos. D. Bnows, Agent, Main St., G. S. L. City.

SALT! SALT!! A No. one article of fine boiled TABLE BALT,
Put up in sacks of all sises, in good style and at the absertest notice. Also, a superior quality without acks furnished in any quantity, on application to subtishing the ward, G. S. L. City:

FOR SALE.

FIVE Shares of stock in the Jordan B at \$5000 per share. Apply to Envany Per

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Salt Lake City.

PARTON, THE BANKERS, and manual

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GREAT BALT LAKE CHE.

ARRIVE IN A PEW DAYS,

WELL SELECTED STOCK

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Which I wish to dispuse of as seen as po Call and executes, and note the priors; no trouble to WM. JERRERA

Staines & Mordham's old State, als St.

The highest prious paid the Gold Colo and Gold Dust February 26th, 1866-of W. Jes

IMMERSE SACRIFICE!

NEW CALIFORNIA GOODS FOR SALE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHEAP AND GOOD.

FOR COST AND TRANSPORTATION

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Exre just opened a Splendid distort

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LADIES WOOLEN DRESSES, SHAWLS, OPERA FLANNELS, MERINOS, ETC, ETC, ETC,

LINEN GOODS AND CALICORS, LADIES AND CHILDRENS SHOES, FANCY TRIMMINGS. LADIES GLOVES, ETC.

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS, DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOOMS,

of Brury Tietely, and

TAXEDE ROTIONS.

CALL AND SEE FOR TOUT

over which the Use a have exclusive juristic too, his provise to this section, be adjudged guilty of bigamy and mon consistion thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment for a term do exceeding five years. Trovided, nevertheless, That this section shall not extend to any person a reach of any former marriage whose husband or wife by such marriage whose husband or wife by such marriage which shall have been absent for five successive years without being known to such person by reason of any former marriage which shall have been dissolved by the decrea of a competent with nor to any person by reason of any former marriage which shall have been annulled or promunced with by have been annulled or promounced void by the sentence or decree of a competent court on the ground of the nullity of the marriage

following ordinance of the provisional government of the State of Deseret, so called, namely: "An ordinance incorporating the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," passed Table a light in he by hundred and fifty-one, and adopted, re-enect-ed, and made valid by the governor and legis-lative assembly of the Territory of Utah by an act passed January nineteen, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An act in relation to the computation and revision of the laws and resolutions in force in Utah Territory, their publication, and distribution," and all other acts and parts of acts heretofore maintain, shield, or countenance polygamy, be, and the same hereby are, disapproved and annuffed. Trocided. That this act shall be so shelted and construed as not to affect or inte fere with the right of property legally scanf-red under the ordinance heretofore mentioned, norwith the right the worthip God according to the dictates of conscience," but only to annul all acts and laws which establish, maintains protect, as come tenance the practice of polygamy, ensively called enigitual marriage however disguised by legal or ecclesiastics solemnities contrivances.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That is shall not be lawful for any corporation or se-sociation for religious of charitable supposes to acquire or hold real estate in any Territory of the United States during the existence of than fifty housed dollars, and all real estate acquired est Mid Sylvan, and ell portion or sociation contrary to the provisions of this act shall the furfaited undescribed with United States; Provided, That existing vested rights in real estate shall not be impaired by the provisions of this section.

By-Laws of the Wasatch Mountain Kin

At a meeting of the miners of the Wasatch Mountain Banks District, held at Great Salt Lake City. Utah Territory, the 18th day of Natember 20 11 13 1 M. Whitenset and called to the Chair, and Henry O. Pratt appointed Secretary. The Chairman announced the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of organizing a mining district M. C. Lawis moved to adopt the following laws to govern the mining operations of the district, which

Article 1st. This district shall include that portion of territory situated in the Territory of Utah, and bounded as follows: Commencing the C right bank of said river to its east fork; along the right bank of said sat fork to its head; thence due south to the fortieth degree of north latitude; thence along said fortieth degree of north latitude to hake Utah; thence along the east margin of Lake Utah to Jordan river; thence along the east bank of Jordan river to Great Sait Lake, and along the east margin of Great Sait Lake, and along the east margin of Great Salt Lake to the place of

Article 2d. The extent of a claim on any quartz lade or vein, shall be two hundred feet to the claim along the lode, with a width of five hundred feet on each side, including all its dips. angles, spurs, offshoots and variations.

Article 3d. No person will be permitted to

Article 3d. No person will be permitted to hold more than one claim by lection in any one vent; by purchase, any number of claims can be held.

Article 4th. All claims located must have a notice posted on them, stating the number of shares and the probable course claimed, and a copy of the notice be recorded in the books of the district recorder.

Article 5th. Each company was to be

owner; prouded, however, that it shall not be lavial for the recordanto record any claim that conflicts with a prior foration. The re-

Article 8th. All claims for gold surface diggings, that be two bonders feet in length and two hundred feet in width.

Article 9th. Locators on veins of coal or from thall be entitled to five hundred, feet for each locator, and five hundred feet additional for the discoverer, and shall in all other respects be subject to and enjoy the immunities of these laws. elected District Recorder for one year.

On motion of the same the meeting adjourned size the Lawrence Chairman.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!

I LIRCE, AVE WELL SELECTED Bring in Your Produce !!

GENERAL CHARLES AND ISE

or to the Care Lake Home, veal's special attention to his large and well selected

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

d war Consisting of GIRWOOLEN, AND LAND PARKES

CALICOES, SILKS, FLANNELS DARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this

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Selected Expressly for this Market GREAT MALT LANK

1911.L. concerned receing resolar tries, wain good

GROCERIES, MAYER WI HOUGHT CANDLES, COFFEE, elo, elo, elo,

HARDWARE, CUTTLERY, CROCKERY,

MOT I Ade. ! THEA! . T. I for ferms to Sail II A. T

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GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND SADDLE HORSES LET. Horse and Cattle Market

maker centleman and his lady. MAIN STREET, GREAT BALT LAKE he freely loaned to the young man of the Public one of the Best Assorted and based to the Public one of the Best Assorted and based the Best Assorted and based the Best Assorted and best based to the Best Assorted and best and exchanged the books for him and ha a friendly chat with him. One even

Dry Goods of reseries, Rancy and dressed to go out, and said :

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS TERRITORY, fond. If my mother will answer you

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At Rates to Suit the Times etain her from her engagement, be

f she had not been going oot he would A Bull Amorthment of " All right," she rejoined, and ac ordingry, taking off her bogiest

Merchandise That question, "Who do you. to see, me or my mother?" settled the was he soon pro

posed and they were afterwards man Fancy Articles, Dress Goods, Trimmings.

in facti over thing desirable, necessary and undul-from Needles up to Cooking Stoven; from Pinest Lacer and Silks to Calloos, Collars and

WOOLEN GOODS.

di s'ahed tud had awah

or, and at last I meant to GIVE US A CALL AND SEE OUR seed her strait in the eyes

NEW GOODS ! NEW GOODS! a val side beitte side, ber

WALKER BRO'S

SELOT & SOUTA full Block of

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FANCY DRESS AND DRY GOODS. Beleeted expressly for

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Five hundred and fity thousand laboration is not less of a No. 1 four in read and asseks, containing 100 los cach, and application; to be delivered in safet with interest time as may be required the desire to call the lat day of Japan, and the abole is let on or before the 1st day of Japan, the Troyleds, that her less than five product that he derivated during the firm July to December 1125, historical for the latter of the latter o

After hundred and fifty (256) beaties of boiled asit, in such, delivered on or interest of November, 1864, at the Commissor provided that at least twenty The (25) livered during each of the months of July Splember, 1864.

Buit and Potatoes will be estimated and bill but for the Firsty (80) possible to the bunder.

Rayment will 80 Panade in such field the

rate of sixty (80) posside to the bushed.

Payment will be note in such fideless the ment may have on hand for distribution.

Bood and samisters busins will be specificationally and the contractor contracts and the of sureties must accompany each bid.

Contractors and sewettes with be required to a cath of allegiance.

In all cuses except that of Front Boot, have entertained for furnishing the whole error and articles; provides such part and thought of the provides such part and hundred and fifty (250) bushes Puttons the bushels of Sitt, and each but finns; tate specifications and smount proposes to be defined price.

ricles and smeant proposes

The Government reserves to Meelf the right any or all hids.

Bilders are invited to be present at the spect the proposes at the office of the unformated in 17.2 on Friday, the 20th day of May 1864.

Bids will be addressed through Port Office of wisely in Capt. Chas. H. H. mperses of 2.7 Cont. Like Gity, U. T., and entoqued Proposes for "Flour," Potatocs " or "8 off," as the part of the Capt. and Commissary of 5 beautone. Described May 1.

Quartermaster's Department, U.F.E. Proposals for Fuel and F

Canal to the Past Office and the Canal of th